

# GORHAM Silverware

## FOR Wedding Gifts.

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### SPAIN MAKING A WAR PLAN.

ADMIRALS REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED ON A CAMPAIGN SCHEME.

THE BUDGET APPROVED BY THE CABINET—OFFICIALS DENY THAT THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF COAL—TALK OF CAPTURING AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S YACHTS.

Madrid, April 24, 2 p. m.—It is believed that the Spanish Admirals at their meeting yesterday approved a plan of campaign against the United States. All information on the subject naturally is refused.

The rush to change paper currency for silver has ceased, thus ending the monetary crisis.

A high official asserts that the Powers are still conferring, with results which are expected to benefit Spain.

The tone of the Portuguese press is friendly to Spain, and it is said that demonstrations in favor of Spain have been made before several United States consulates in Mexico.

The "Imparcial" prints a list of the American ships in the Mediterranean, pointing out that they will be easy prey for the Spanish warships.

6 p. m.—The Cabinet Council to-day approved the general Budget.

PLENTY OF COAL, THEY SAY.

Despite statements published in New-York to the contrary, it is declared here that the Spanish Navy is fully supplied with coal.

The Government has received no official information of the capture of any American vessels.

A dispatch received from Havana to-day says that Maso, the former insurgent chief, is trying to raise a force of 8,000 Cubans to fight against the Americans.

7:45 p. m.—There were slight demonstrations early this morning and again this evening, but they have been stopped by Governor Aguilera.

The one subject of conversation throughout the day has been the capture of the Buena Ventura in advance of a formal declaration of hostilities or the lapse of the time limit in the American ultimatum. The papers describe it as an act of piracy.

Many rumors are afloat as to captures on both sides. The papers warn the populace not to be elated or depressed by such statements, insisting that many of them originate on foreign bourses for gambling purposes.

The attitude of the citizens of Madrid to-day is irreproachable. Several American correspondents departed by the Sud express.

Probably the fact that the Cabinet Council was held in the morning, instead of this afternoon, as had been arranged, means that news has been received requiring prompt action, but nothing has been divulged to the public.

DEMONSTRATION IN MANILA.

Advices have been received from Manila, Philippine Islands, to the effect that when news was received there of the sailing of the American squadron from Hong Kong an imposing popular demonstration took place, all classes offering their property and lives in defence of the country. The enthusiasm is described as "tremendous."

Rumors are being circulated that the Philippine filibusters are co-operating with the American squadron, but there is no official confirmation of them.

A FLAMBOYANT PASTORAL LETTER.

8 p. m.—The Archbishop of Madrid has issued a diocesan letter in a flamboyant style, that occasionally sinks into absolute redneckdom, differing widely from the high style of Cardinal Cascajales y Azara, Archbishop of Valladolid. The Archbishop makes the war appear a question of good and evil, with Spain all white and the United States all black. He appeals to all the saints to protect the Spaniards, almost promising invulnerability against American bullets. There are several fine passages that redeem the letter from out-and-out puff and bombast.

The Madrid papers point out that some excellent prizes are now obtainable in the Mediterranean in the yachts of millionaire Americans.

"El Nacional" (Conservative and organ of Romero Robledo, leader of the Weylerites), pursues its blind attack on the Government, overreaching itself in its absurd partiality.

SPANISH WAR TAXES.

Madrid, April 25, 12:30 a. m.—Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, will probably read his budget to the Cortes on Tuesday. Its chief features will be an ample authorization to the Government to raise such funds as may be deemed necessary for war expenses. Two new sources of income will be loans guaranteed by the tax on navigation and the Almaden quicksilver mines. New taxes will be imposed on gas, petroleum and electric lighting.

Two years' taxes will be levied, payable quarterly in advance and reimbursed within a decade by special bonds. Power will be given to the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue from 1,500,000,000 pesetas to 2,000,000,000 pesetas, in which case the metallic reserves must be increased proportionately.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

THE JUSTIN BOUGHT FOR A COLLIER-PILOT-BOAT PHILADELPHIA SECURED—GUNS FOR THE ST. PAUL.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The United States Government has purchased the British steamship Justin, to be used as a coal tender for the North Atlantic Squadron. The Justin arrived last week from Huelva. She will carry about four thousand tons of bituminous coal, and will follow the battleship. The steam pilot-boat Philadelphia, which has been purchased by the Government, will leave the Delaware Breakwater to-morrow for League Island, where she will be transferred to the naval authorities. The Philadelphia is to be fitted up as a torpedo-boat, and will be put into commission as quickly as possible.

Thirty guns for the battery of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is being fitted out at Camps shipyard, arrived yesterday from the Bethlehem Iron Works. There are six 5-inch rifles, twelve 6-pounders and twelve 3-pounders. Four of the 5-inch rifles will be mounted forward and two aft. It is expected that workmen will begin mounting the guns to-morrow. Work is being pushed night and day on the St. Paul.

Captain Sigbee has secured the services of a full engineering corps for the cruiser, having persuaded nearly all the engineers that served on the vessel to enter the Government service.

BELONGS TO A BRITISH COMPANY.

MADRID SAYS THE CABLE TO THE SOUTH OF CUBA IS ENGLISH PROPERTY.

Madrid, April 24, 2 p. m.—A cable dispatch has been received from Captain-General Blanco saying that the United States squadron approached on Friday night to within five miles of the port and then disappeared in a northerly direction.

Attention is called to the fact that the cable south of Cuba, which the United States forces are credited with intending to cut belongs to a British company.



## NO INVASION TILL FALL.

### DIFFICULTIES OF TRAINING THE VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBAN SERVICE.

THREE MONTHS NECESSARY AT LEAST—PROBLEMS IN ARMAMENT—PROSPECTS OF A FALLING MORTALITY DURING A CUBAN SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 24.—The probability that an American army will invade Cuba before autumn grows more remote with every day's consideration of the magnitude of the project. The impossibility of mobilizing, equipping and training a vast volunteer army composed of the crude raw material is emphasized by every detail in the development into practical effect of the theoretical plans. These have been maturing for years by the officers specially detailed to provide for just such exigencies as the present necessity, that of rapid expansion of the small standing force maintained for domestic police into army corps capable of resisting foreign aggression and for operations outside of the territory of the United States.

It is already evident that the making of an army of 125,000 men is not a matter of days or weeks, and that a period of three months would be ordinarily the minimum time required by careful officers to attempt the extensive operations which may be inseparable from the responsibility the United States has assumed in the Cuban matter. Enthusiasts who have been led to believe after a superficial consideration that the President's call for troops, meeting with the prompt response which could be reasonably relied upon, would result in an effective organization within a week have already come to the proper realization of the insurmountable difficulties by noting that it required over a week to gather the regular forces at the four points of concentration in the South. These troops were experienced campaigners, thoroughly equipped for immediate service, accustomed to flying changes upon a moment's notice, and, theoretically at least, they might have been expected to move with ten times the celerity of raw recruits assembling in nearly ten times their numerical strength.

Army officers of experience who are charged with most of the responsibility of assembling the volunteer army admit that its component parts cannot be made ready for effective service outside of the States to which the National Guard organizations belong in less than two or three weeks. In the first place, under regulations which will be made upon the Governors of the States to-morrow or next day for certain specified bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery to be concentrated at some point in the State, it is not expected that such forces will be ready for entrance into the United States service for a week, or perhaps three weeks. The law providing for the regular enlistment of these volunteers under the Regular Army regulations will require a thorough physical examination, which the National Guardsmen have in comparatively few instances undergone, and it is considered likely that not over 50 per cent of the men who are offered by the National Guard will pass the rigid examination that is made compulsory under the statutes. Additional requisitions for men will therefore be necessary to fill the depleted quotas in the State militia organizations, and this will consume considerable time.

### ARMAMENT WITH THE NEW RIFLE.

When forces are finally made up the problem of armament and accounting will probably have been definitely decided by the authorities in Washington. It is notorious that the arms at present issued to the National Guard are worthless for the practical purposes of war. In all probability the new small-calibre Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle will be supplied to the volunteers working night and day for the last two months manufacturing this weapon, and the Springfield army for issue. These are dangerous arms, and on account of their rapidity of fire the wisdom of putting them into the hands of National Guardsmen has been seriously debated, but the desirability of establishing complete uniformity of weapon and ammunition throughout the service has won the day, and if the recommendations of the experts are followed, as they probably will be, the new soldiers will be equipped with the magazine rifles and taught to use them.

Among the other causes calculated to delay the volunteer army is the necessity of furnishing all its men with uniform clothing suitable to the campaign to be undertaken, and procuring their stomachs to the severe coarse ration of bacon and bread, which experience has proven to be essential in extensive field operations, and most tedious and necessary will be the training in camp life and extended military movements with long daily marches, tours at the rifle ranges and other hard work, which have been demonstrated as essential to the production of an effective force of seasoned men.

The cheapest and readiest force to train is the infantry, of which the volunteers will furnish 50,000, but on account of the nature of the Cuban country it has been decided that an unusual number of cavalrymen will be needed, and it has become almost an Army maxim that it takes twice as long to develop a good cavalryman as an infantryman. As an indication of the trouble to be met with in this direction it appears that the State of Ohio is to be called upon to supply eight troops of cavalrymen, although the National Guard of that State now has but one, and that one largely a social organization, with little or no field practice. Cavalry officers declare that the Ohio regiment of cavalry should have four months' practice before any responsible duty in Cuba can be entrusted to it.

The question of the artillery is almost as serious, especially as its efficiency will be of paramount importance in the coming campaign. The guns now in use by the National Guard artillery batteries will have to be thrown away, with the exception of forty-two of the regulation Army guns of 2.3-inch calibre, which have already been issued. The militia artillery commands have had no target practice whatever, and until gunners can make nearly every shot effective they will be not only useless, but will entail a serious responsibility upon the supply trains and ammunition columns to supply them with cartridges.

### THE MATTER OF FOOTWEAR.

A matter that has received little serious consideration from the National Guardsmen is that of uniform footwear, which in Cuba, at any rate, is considered of the highest importance. It is common to see militiamen parading the streets with thin-soled pointed patent-leather boots, and these men will probably find the coarse regulation brogan an uncomfortable affair to drag over weary miles of rough country. There is, however, a peculiarity of Cuba which accounts for the high death rate at present shown in the Spanish Army there two years ago, and against which every precaution will be taken thoroughly to provide American forces. It appears that a slight abrasion of the foot, especially a bruise, accompanied with the moisture which is inseparable from the wet climate, particularly in summer, in every case causes lockjaw. The country is also infested with ticks, which speedily enter the flesh, immediately depositing their eggs and raising a lump as big as the end of one's thumb. A few of these insects will disable a man until the surgeons have the chance to cut out the pest and heal the wound.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has advised strenuously against any immediate invasion of Cuba, and has predicted that the mortality among the volunteers from yellow fever alone, before next October, will be between 25 and 50 per cent. His long residence in Cuba studying the disease, and his high authority on that subject, and the fact that he has repeatedly made to his superior officers, under these circumstances there is a strong dis-

### THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

NECESSARY ONLY FOR DOMESTIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL REASONS.

SUPERFLUOUS SO FAR AS FOREIGN NATIONS ARE CONCERNED—SPAIN'S NOTICE BEGAN THE WAR—PRIZES TAKEN SINCE THEN LEGITIMATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 24.—As far as the relations of the United States with foreign nations are concerned a formal declaration of war at this time by Congress would be wholly superfluous, but for purely domestic reasons of a constitutional character the President has been advised that such a formal Congressional declaration should be forthcoming as soon as practicable. It would put into operation a number of statutory provisions which would now be inoperative, chief among which is the availability of retired Army and Navy officers for active service. On account of the departure of active naval officers for sea duty the important positions ashore require experienced men at once, and with the necessity for the presence of all Army officers in the field, it is particularly desirable to utilize able men who have been retired for age, especially in the staff departments charged with subsistence, transportation and armament.

Spain has chosen to recognize the moment, shortly before noon on April 23, when President McKinley signed the Congressional resolutions as the time the war began. This was announced in the note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Guillón, delivered to Minister Woodford about 7 a. m. April 24, stating that the sanction of the resolutions was "equivalent to a declaration of war" and sharply breaking off diplomatic relations before General Woodford could deliver the ultimatum of the United States. The United States recognized this notice as the beginning of the war and promptly ordered the blockade of Havana. Consequently every prize taken by an American ship after 7 a. m. last Thursday was legitimate, and in all probability the Admiralty Courts will so award. There is the best of justification for the statement that Spain notified its action the beginning of war, and that they took due cognizance of the fact that a state of war existed from that time. It was not, however, until twenty-four hours later that foreign representatives in Washington became aware of the President's blockade proclamation, which was the first authoritative announcement by the United States that the Nation had begun hostilities.

### IN SERVICE WITH FULL RANKS.

MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN MAKING UP THEIR QUOTAS.

Springfield, Mass., April 24.—The companies of the 21 Regiment will go into service, if ordered out, with full ranks, and the proportion of the present members who will not volunteer is less than 1 per cent of the enrollment. In anticipation of the Governor's call, the companies are all recruiting up to their war strength, and in nearly all of them the recruits are already in excess of the number wanted. The Springfield companies have enough men enrolled to complete their quota up to whatever number is required, and the majority of the applicants are former members, so that little drilling will be necessary to put them into shape. Company D, of Holyoke, has more than enough applicants already.

The army was filled with people to-day, and much enthusiasm was shown. At Orange the Board of Trade met to-day and appointed a committee to assist Captain Barber of Company E, in securing recruits. More than half the number wanted have already been secured, and it will not be hard to fill out the quota. The same conditions apply to Company I, at Northampton, Company L, at Greenfield, and Company M, at Adams. In all these places and Holyoke, the manufacturers have announced that the places of the employees who go to the front will be kept open for them, and in some instances the employees will pay the whole or a portion of the early hour and the rail fare. In this city similar offers have been made by many firms and corporations where militiamen are employed.

### MUST KEEP AWAY FROM THE NARROWS.

NETS OF SHAD FISHERMEN FOUND TO HAVE INTERFERED WITH CABLES OF SUB-MARINE MINES.

The steam launch Surprise, owned in Clifton, Staten Island, was yesterday morning chartered by the officers at Fort Wadsworth to patrol duty in the Narrows with an armed guard, to prevent shad fishermen and others from interfering with the mine cables and the buoy which holds the ends of the disconnected wires. Some few days ago the wires in the Narrows were cut, and when the ends were raised by grappling irons it was found that a large section of a shad fisherman's drift net was attached to the cable. It was thought that the net caught in the cable and the fisherman had cut it to save his property.

### HONG KONG'S NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED.

Washington, April 24.—The State Department to-day received information that the Governor of Hong Kong had issued a neutrality proclamation as to the United States and Spain. It is similar in terms to those already proclaimed by Jamaica and Newfoundland.

### SPAIN MAY DECLARE WAR.

CAPTURE OF THE BUENA VENTURA TO BE GIVEN AS THE CAUSE.

SUPPORT OF THE POWERS TO BE SOUGHT—PRIZE COURT APPOINTED AT KEY WEST TO ADJUDGE THE CASES OF THE BUENA VENTURA AND THE PEDRO.

London, April 24.—It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid to "The Evening News," dated last evening, that at a Cabinet Council, presided over by the Queen Regent, at noon on Saturday, summoned to consider the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the United States gunboat Nashville, it was decided to claim that the vessel was unlawfully captured, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Guillón, was instructed to seek the support of the representatives of the Powers at Madrid. The dispatch adds that, as a result of the capture of the Buena Ventura, the Government of Spain, it is expected, will formally declare war against the United States.

The owners of the Buena Ventura have an office at Liverpool. They declare her cargo is not worth more than \$15,000, and they add that the steamer should have been further on her way across the Atlantic than the spot where she was captured. It is conjectured therefrom that she was intercepted some time before the reported time of her capture.

Many Liverpool steamship owners have instructed their agents to avoid shipping contraband of war, and have ordered their captains to comply instantly with the commands of any war vessels they may meet, and make no attempt to escape.

Key West, Fla., April 23, 6:30 p. m. (Delayed in transmission).—Captain Luzzara, of the Buena Ventura, declares his vessel is not subject to capture by the United States, holding that she is owned by an English firm, and was bound for neutral ports, and that war had not been declared when she sailed. Her crew is still on board the Dolphin, but those of the Pedro remain on their own ship.

The captains and crews of both vessels, sixty-two men in all, await the disposition of the Prize Court of Inquiry, which was appointed to-day by wire by United States Judge Locke, at Jacksonville. G. Rowne Patterson and two other lawyers of Key West constitute the court.

Captain Lyon, of the Dolphin, asked Mayor Maloney if sufficient protection could be guaranteed the Spanish sailors if they went ashore. The Mayor consulted with the leading Cubans and was assured they would not be molested, but they remain aboard.

### ITALIAN WARSHIP AT HAVANA.

A WARM GREETING FROM THE CITIZENS—SUSPECTED VESSELS SIGHTED.

Madrid, April 24, Midnight.—An official dispatch from Havana, dated Saturday, says: "The Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bausan has entered the port, and has been warmly greeted. Three suspected steamers showed themselves at nightfall."

### NO QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT THE VATICAN DENIES REPORTS THE SUBJECT OF THE MAINE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED.

London, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of "The Times" says:

I am authorized by the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican to deny the report that there has been any question of submitting the matter of Cuban independence to the arbitration of the Pope, either on the side of His Holiness or of the Spanish Government, or that there has been any communication between Moraganiere and the Spanish Ambassador. I am also informed that the United States offered to Spain to submit the question of the Maine disaster to arbitration. Spain accepted the offer, but nothing more has been heard of the matter.

### MORE SPANISH BARBARITIES.

BRUTAL DEMONSTRATION IN GUANTANAMO LAST FRIDAY.

INTERIOR TOWNS IN CUBA BEING ABANDONED BY SPANISH TROOPS—MANY PLACES PLUNDERED AND BURNED—CONSUL TRIAL SAFE.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24.—Alfredo T. Triay, United States Consul at Baracoa, Cuba, his wife and two children, two Spanish merchants and twenty-two Cubans and Cuban-Americans, mostly women and children, from Guantanamo, departed from the Ely here to-day after a twenty-four-hour quarantine.

When the steamer left Guantanamo on Friday a Spanish mob, including many soldiers, filled the public square and adjacent streets, yelling "Death to the Yankees!" Several American flags were soiled, torn, trampled and treated with unmentionable indignities. Some naturalized Americans were compelled to take part in the insulting demonstration, on the threat of death if they refused.

Orders to the Spanish army declaring the armistice ended were publicly posted at Guantanamo last Friday. Two days before the troops began concentrating at the principal seacoast cities, abandoning all the interior towns and plantations. In many cases burning them. The passengers by the Ely believe the devastation of that part of the island will be completed before the Americans can invade the ports held by the Spaniards.

Ordinarily there are two thousand Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo. Now there are seven thousand there. New defences, earthworks chiefly, are under construction, and the mounting of field pieces is in progress. Two rapid-fire 2-pounders, one rapid-fire 3-pounder and four ancient models have been received.

### CONSUL TRIAL INDIGNANT.

HE DECLARES THAT THE GOVERNMENT ABANDONED HIM AT BARACO.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24.—Mr. Triay, the American Consul at Baracoa, received a letter from a Santiago friend, dated April 15, saying that the American Consul there had departed the week before and advising him to go, too. The coasting steamer San Juan happened to be in port at Baracoa. Mr. Triay, with his wife and children, sailed leaving the consulate unoccupied and the business unprovided for.

When he reached Santiago he claimed the protection of the British Consul and promptly cabled Washington, asking why he had not been looked after when all the other consuls were directed to reach Jamaica at the earliest opportunity. He stayed at a hotel in Santiago for a week unemployed, and then the British Consul got him and his family safely to the Ely.

Mr. Triay says he has been treated shamefully. As there is no telegraph at Baracoa he did not know what was happening on the outside. It is assumed, as he is an American, that he will lay the matter before Congress. He does not know who was to blame.

According to his statement, the southern coast defenses have been weakened to strengthen the garrisons at Havana. Last Thursday the San Juan sailed from Santiago with a regiment, and another coast steamer, pressed into service by Spain, took troops the same day from Manzanillo for Havana. It was reported last Thursday at Baracoa that the place would be evacuated by two thousand Spanish troops.

### THE GOVERNMENT GETS THE RIGHT ARM.

MERRITT-CHAPMAN TUG ADDED TO THE AUXILIARY FLEET—THE NIAGARA FOG-BOUND.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company announced yesterday that it had sold the tug Right Arm to the Government. The Right Arm was at work yesterday towing powder barges between Fort Wadsworth, the Navy Yard and other places.

The auxiliary cruiser Niagara left the Navy Yard yesterday morning, bound, it is believed, for Hampton Roads. There was a heavy fog in the Lower Bay and in the Narrows, and the Niagara came to anchor off Tompkinsville at 10:30 o'clock.

### SANDY HOOK SEARCHLIGHTS IN USE.

The powerful searchlights at Sandy Hook were kept going all Saturday night and again last night. The long rays were sent in all directions, and frequently were turned into the Lower Bay and into the Narrows. At times from South Beach every buoy in the channel could be made out, and all craft in the Lower Bay were seen clearly and plainly.